

國民中學

英語

ENGLISH 第四冊

READ ME



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英語教科書

第四冊

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編輯大意

- 一、本書係根據教育部民國七十四年四月修訂公布之國民中學英語課程標準編寫，經試用、修訂、正式使用後，自七十八年起參酌使用意見，再次改編而成。
- 二、本書共分四冊，供國民中學第一及第二學年之用，每冊為一學期之教材。
- 三、教材之內容以簡易常用之對話為主，且大部分均能以實物、圖片或動作示意。
- 四、本書所設計之活動，以口頭練習為主。所有活動均必須確實地做，方能達到預期的目標。
- 五、句型及字彙均加以控制。句型由簡短而逐漸複雜；字彙以常用者優先介紹。第四冊的字彙約為二百多個。
- 六、書中所介紹的句型及文法觀念，足夠學生在現階段應用，切勿補充課外教材，以免增加學生的負擔，或擾亂學習的順序。
- 七、字母的教授，在第一冊中先介紹印刷體，自第二冊起由教師酌情介紹連續體。
- 八、本書生字的注音，以美國語言學家 J. S. Kenyon 與 T. A. Knott 兩氏所編的 *A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English* 的音標為主，俗稱 K.K. 音標。
- 九、本書編有錄音帶，書中部分教材必須配合錄音帶練習，應確實實施，以收實效。
- 十、本書另編有習作一本，供學生寫練習之用。
- 十一、本書備有教師手冊，供教師參考；課本中全部教材的教學方法及過程，均在教師手冊中詳細說明。



國民中學 英語 第四冊

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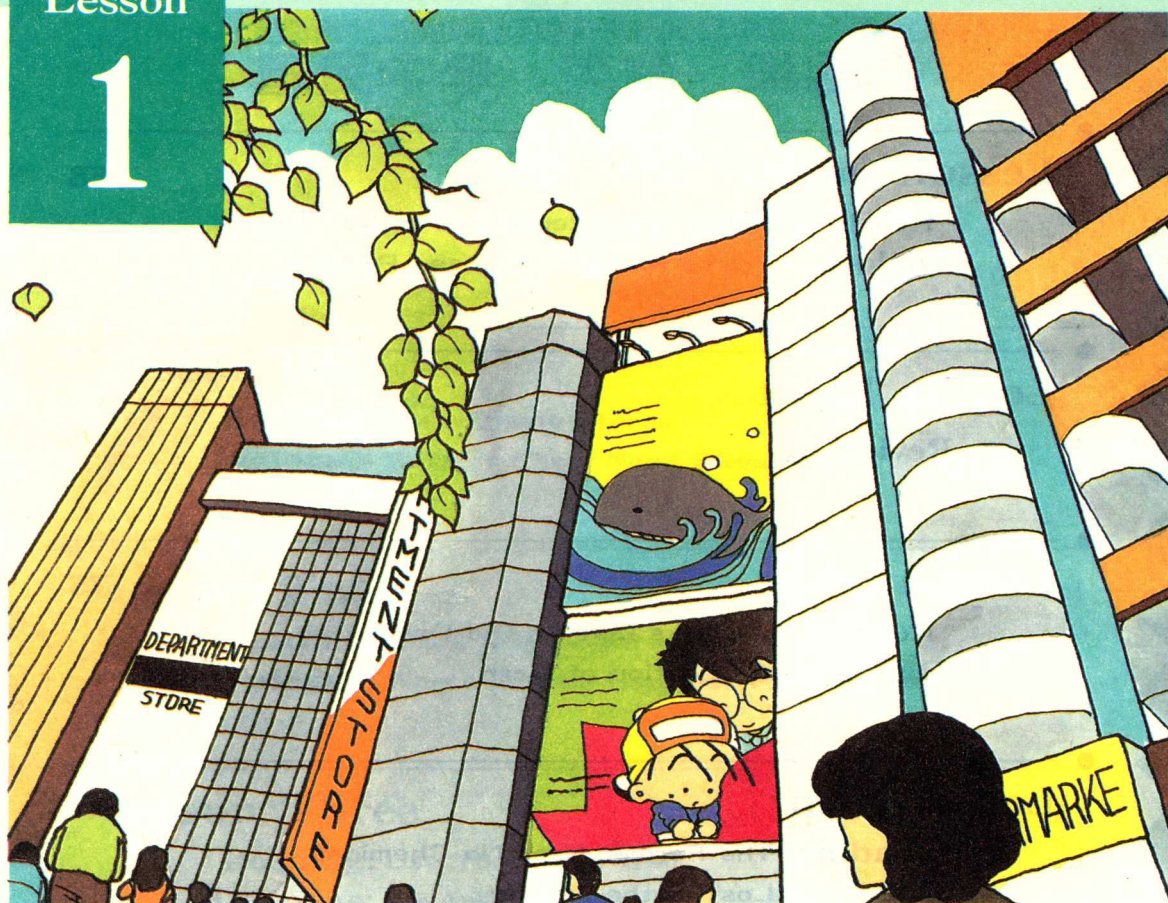
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1.1(A) Reading

Department Stores

There are many department stores in a big city. All of them open in the morning and close late in the evening. Many of the big department stores are like small cities.

You can buy all kinds of clothes in a department store. Many of the clothes are very beautiful, but they sometimes cost a lot of money. There are often clothes on sale. They usually don't cost a lot, and

department store 百貨公司

department 部門

city 城市

cities (city的複數)

them 他們(theys的受格)

like 像…(一樣)

kind 種類

cost 值; 價值(若干)

money 錢

on sale 廉價; 減價出售

sale 廉售; 售賣

they are nice, too.

There are usually several restaurants in a department store. You can eat lunch in one of them. After lunch, you can go to the movies. Some department stores have two movie theaters. Each of the theaters usually has different movies.

Department stores in Taiwan also have supermarkets. They are usually below the department store. You can buy some food there.

nice 好的

movie theater 電影院

theater 戲院

each 每個；各個

supermarket 超級市場

below 在...下面

food 食物

1.1(B) Questions

(1) Are there many department stores in a big city?

(2) When do they open and close?

(3) Are many of them like big cities?

(4) Can you buy all kinds of clothes there?

(5) Do many of the clothes cost a lot of money ?

(6) Do clothes on sale cost a lot ?

(7) Where can you eat lunch ?

(8) What can you do after lunch ?

(9) How many movie theaters do some department stores have ?

(10) What can you buy in the supermarkets ?

1.2 Dialogue

Both of Them Need Sweaters

Mrs. Li is one of Mrs. Wang's friends. They are talking in a big department store.



Mrs. Wang: All of the clothes are on sale today. Do you need some new clothes?

Mrs. Li: A woman always needs new clothes.

Mrs. Wang: I know. We women never have enough clothes. Both of my sons need some clothes. We can buy them here.

Mrs. Li: What do they need?

Mrs. Wang: They both need some sweaters. One of them also needs a new jacket.

woman 女人; 婦女

women (woman的複數)

Mrs. Li and Mrs. Wang are now talking in the sweater department.

Mrs. Li: Here are the sweaters. They're quite cheap.

Mrs. Wang: I don't like any of these. Do they have any other colors?

Mrs. Li: Here are some blue sweaters. But they're expensive. Are they big enough?

Mrs. Wang: No, they're not. They're all too small.

Mrs. Li: We still have a lot of time. There are two other department stores near here. Both of them are having sales today.

quite 相當

cheap 便宜的

other 其他的；別的

color 顏色

expensive (昂)貴的

1.3 Sentence Patterns

(1)	One	of	the boys	is nice.
	Each			
(1)	Both	of	the boys	are nice.
	Three			
	Some			
	Many			
	All			

(2)	It	costs	a lot.
		doesn't cost	a lot of money.
	cost	very much.	
	didn't cost	very much money.	

1.4 Oral Practice

(A) 依例把兩句合併為一句。

Example: I have many friends.

John is my friend.

→ *John is one of my friends.*

(1) I have many books.

This is my book.

(2) Bill has several jackets.

This is Bill's jacket.

(3) Mary has a lot of sweaters.

That is Mary's sweater.

- (4) There are many department stores in Taipei.
I went to some department stores in Taipei.
-

- (5) We have many friends in Kaohsiung.
We visited several friends in Kaohsiung.
-

(B) 依例把下列各句改為含有 of 的句子。

(注意：改變以後，句子的意思不同。)

Example: Some students went to the movies yesterday.

→ *Some of the students went to the movies yesterday.*

- (1) I know many new students here.
-

- (2) He knows some words in English.
-

- (3) We saw several dogs in the park.
-

- (4) I don't know any new songs.
-

(5) All stores open in the morning.

(6) One supermarket is having a sale.

(C) 依例把下列各句改為不含 of 的句子。

(注意：改變以後，句子的意思不同。)

Example: Many of the department stores are like small cities.

→ *Many department stores are like small cities.*

(1) Some of the clothes are very expensive.

(2) All of the big cities have department stores.

(3) Many of the supermarkets are having sales.

(4) Two of the students came here yesterday.

(5) I am going to visit some of my friends there.

(6) We read many of the books last year.

1.5 Questions and Answers

根據提示，依例做問答練習。

Example: Did you see any of my friends? (*some*)

→ *Yes, I did. I saw some of them.*

(1) Do you like any of the apartments? (*some*)

(2) Did you buy any of the books? (*several*)

(3) Did he eat in one of the restaurants? (*one*)

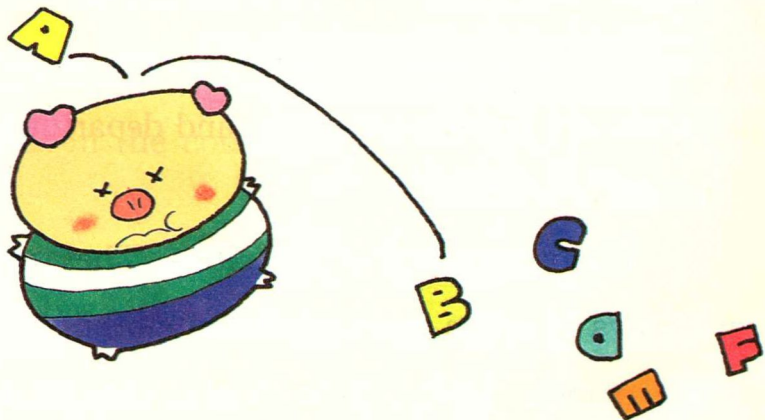
(4) Did you see any of my classmates? (*two*)

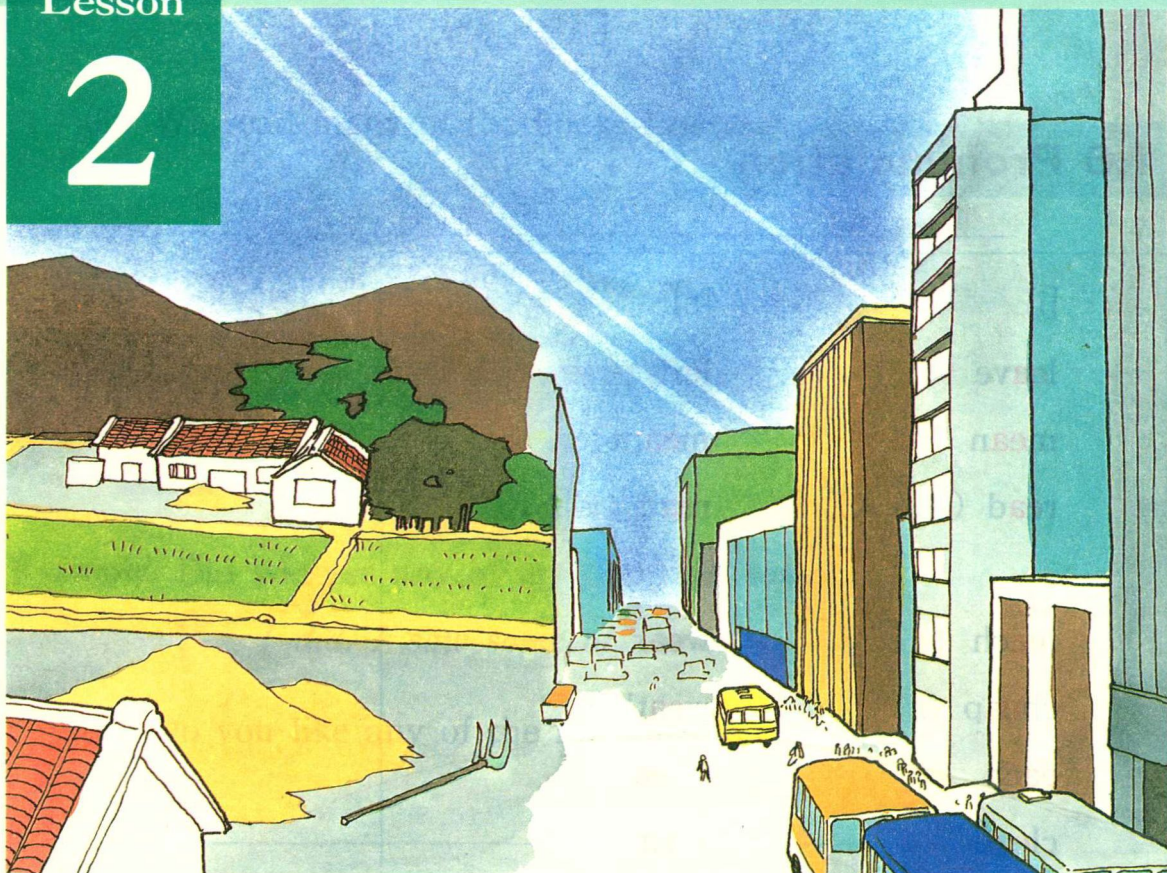
(5) Did you go to any of the basketball games? (*three*)

(6) Does she like any of the blue sweaters? (*all*)

1.6 Pronunciation

[i]	[ɛ]
leave	left
mean	meant
read (現在式)	read (過去式)
teach	wear
cheap	weather
each	sweater
clean	breakfast
eat	
easy	
please	
Jean	





2.1(A) Reading

A Big City Is More Convenient

Life in a big city is very convenient. There are many modern stores; they are bigger and nicer. In the country, or in a smaller city, there are not so many stores. There are few supermarkets, and department stores are small.

Many people like big cities. They can always find the most beautiful clothes in a department store there. They can go to

more 更；較
 convenient 方便的
 life 生活
 modern 現代化的
 bigger 較大的
 nicer 較好的
 country 鄉下；郊外
 smaller 較小的
 so 如此；這麼
 few 少(數)的
 find 發現；找到
 most 最

the latest movies and the most important basketball or baseball games. They can also find the best restaurants.

Many people often visit the country on the weekend. They do not like the noise and the busy streets in a big city. It is quieter in the country and there are more beautiful trees and flowers there. They are often happier in the country than in a big city, especially on the weekend.

latest 最新的；最近的

baseball 棒球

best 最好的

noise 噪音；雜聲；吵鬧

street 街道

quiet(er) (較)安靜的

happier 較快樂的

than 比…(較)…

2.1(B) Questions

(1) Is life in a big city convenient?

(2) Are the stores bigger and nicer there?

(3) Are there many stores in the country?

(4) Do many people like big cities?
